[Dr. Yelamanchili Sivaji]

train running between Secunderabad were cancelled.

Regarding passenger trains, 2 pairs of passenger trains were introduced between Secunderabad and Miriyalguda in lieu of the present passenger and Nalgonda.

Another Express train No. 981/982 between Cochin and Indore, 975/976 weekly Express train between Bangalore and Guwahati and 52/51 between Bangalore and Howrah weekly Express have not been introduced by the South Central Railway.

From the above, it is very clear that the railway administration is working against the interests of the people of Andhra Pradesh more so from small towns in the rural areas. So I would like to advise the railway authorities to see that all these trains which have been cancelled are restored immediately once again.

Moreover, between Vijawada and Guntur nearly 890 buses are plying carrying about 25,000 pasengers. These two towns are fast developing into twin cities. I understand that Vijayawada-Guntur section is going to be electrified by the end of this year. Therefore, by introducing electrification, it is desirable to have double line between Vijayawada and Guntur and introduce multi electrical units so that they can run circular trains between Vijayawada and Guntur. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): The House will rise for lunch to meet again at 2.45 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty-five minutes past one of the Clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at forty-six minutes past two of the clock, **The Vice-Chairman (Shri H. Hanumanthappa)** in the Chair.

DELHI PROHIBITION OF EVE-TEASING BILL, 1984—Contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Now, the House will continue the discussion on the Delhi Prohibition of Eve-teasing Bill.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak with a deep sense of misgiving, a little cynicism and a sense of anti-climax. Never has so much been said and so little been done. If a collector takes note of all the laws pertaining to the rights and privileges of women, I am sure, Sir, that the anthology in number would far exceed anything on the same subject in any other country in the world. Sir, we have today, since Independence, a plethora of laws, of legislation, starting from the Constituion of India, designed to ensure and protect the dignity, the rights and the status of a woman. Even though these laws are there, though they give her a very good status on the statute shelf, though they are very good keeping properties, that is all that has ever been done. They are simply kept on the shelf and very little action has actually taken p ace. Every aspect of a woman's life is part of a sec'ion or a sub-section in some law or the other. When all these, as I said, have excellent shelf 'ife, they have done precious litt e to improve the sta'us of over 50 per cent of the population who are women in the country today. Sir, I think 'hat it is a matter of shame 't is a national shame, that we should even enact a Bill like this, not because the Bill is not needed, not because the intentions behind the Bill are not good. but because the society today should be still in a state where laws like th's are called for where laws like this are necessary. to protect the rights of a women. Our Con'titution has ensured to us equality and dignity. After all, every

single law that has been enacted since then has recognised the equal rights of a women. But then, today, we still are in such a position.

In this connection, I would like to quote from the "National Perspective Plan for Women". It is, I think, official inasmuch as statistics are concerned. In today's India, we have a very low sex ratio, that is demographic imbalance, with respect to the female population of the country. In 1981 census, there were 22.9 million more males than females and the major causes are the higher risks of females from infancy due to discrimination in health-care and nutrition. Today we have even the animocentesis test which is being misused and female foetuses are destroyed even before they are born. Then we have, sir, the age specific death rate which indicates a higher rate for female children and for women up to 35 years of age. Seventy-five per cent of the women in this country are illiterate and this is compounded by the drop-out rate for girls which is estimated at 55 per cent at the primary stage and 77.7 per cent at the middle school stage. The work participation rate for females has declined after 1981. The fertility rate showed only a very marginal decline and the average number of children born to a woman during her lifetime are 4 6. And 89.5 per cent of women workers are engaged in the unorganised sector. The number of female job seekers through employment exchanges increased from 11 2 lakhs in 1975 to 51 lakhs in 1986. Modernisation and mechanisation of industry has tended to marginalise women in many, many sectors and, therefore, there is push-down or push-out of the women workforce. Thirty to thirtyfive per cent of the rural workforce is headed by women due to male migration and they face neglect and abandonment. And finally, this is a starting fact, only 994 women hold senior management and administrative posts as against 15,993 men in similar jobs in the All India Services and it is only 5.8 per cent. There are only 21 woman officers in the IPS. I can go on giving these statistics. But the point I wish to illustrate is, the startling fact is the status of women has not improved at all despite the laws that we have passed from time to time. I just wanted to point out this fact, not to go too far away from the subject of eve teasing, by giving two examples. I read recently: One day there was a consciousness test given to different kinds of people. And this was related in the form of a little story where every person who was tested for the level of consciousness was told that a father and a son who had gone fishing were involved in an accident. The son was seriously injured and was rushed to a hospital. As soon as the boy was taken to the hospital the surgeon who was to operate on the child, took one look at the child and shouted, "Oh! my God, this is my son". Now, when the people who were questioned, were asked about the relationship between the doctor and the child everybody brought out various kinds of tales about how it could be a neighbour who regarded the child as his son and brought him up or it could be a grandfather who regarded the child as his grandchild and brought him up and some even said it could be an illegitimate child of the doctor. Not one of the respondents could think that the surgeon could have been the mother of the child. This is the kind of attitude we have towards women today. Even today when we read a story like this our immediate thought is not that the surgeon could be the mother of the child, but that the mother could in no way be a doctor, that she is always doomed to live within the four walls. The reason is we don't see her as a physical and participating person who takes an equal part in the development of the country. We are not fighting enough against the inequality that has been perpetuated against women in our system. On the contrary, we now have organisations that come up,

[Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan]

the latest being the Akhil Bharatiya Patni Atyachar Virodhi Morcha, a truly shocking organisation. The main manifesto of this organisation reads like this: Dowry deaths are a malicious move spread by women; All working women are an anachronism. All Indian women should be shackled to domesticity lest they stray into adultery. The main demands of this Morcha are: Crimes-against-women cells should be closed because women are using these cells for levelling false charges against their husbands—truly shocking. Police should not interfere in matrimonial disputes; police illtreat the husbands and their families—I have never heard a single case where this is done. The husbands' demand is that action be taken against wives where a husband goes and complains of harassment by his wife; speedy disposal of mutual consent divorces and also they feel strongly that women should not be allowed to work since the only reason why women go to work is to meet other men and they will lose their chastity. Organisations like this are attracting membership and it is now claimed that these people have over 2,000 members. They are planning a lobby. Of course, in this the press is also playing a part which gives them legitimacy which they should not have. And the Government, sitting here and passing laws in favour of women, should take action against such organisations, see that organisitions like this are not allowed to be started and are not allowed to continue, because they immediately create a consciousness. This is just like the issues in a cinema where there is violence against the wife, the total control and domination of the wife by her husband, of the female by the male. And these things are perpetuated which is the reason why we remain in shackles throughout the centuries and we will never be able to come out of it.

It is a startling fact which shows that everytime women take one step forward, there are thousands of forces, vested interests, that are ready to gang up and pull them down. We need not go in for a Raja Rammohun Roy or somebody in each generation. But we should pull ourselves out of this by collective political will.

Sir, what I was saying was that the laws are changing very very slowly for the status of women in this country. Originally, we had laws relating to property disputes and most of the disputes in which women were involved were relating to property in which, even according to various laws, the married women had no right to own property. The laws changed slowly and, after a tremendous struggle, laws were established so that at least in the sphere of property, women would have an equal right and now laws recognise that women can own property and dispose of property. And, Sir, the laws are slowly shifting into family laws and into social laws which have taken us to a position where women are having social equality and have come to be recognised socially equal, and it is because of this increasing consciousness in the social life that women are having equality in social life also which has led to an alarming rise in the number of crimes against men. In a male-dominated society, this is one way of expressing that women should not be allowed to come out into the open, and this is one way of keeping them down, keeping them away, so that they will never become socially equal or, at any rate, in any event equal partners in development or in the whole process of development in society.

Sir, I think the root of the matter is that we should be partners in development and it is a question of attitude. I have said time and again—I have talked so much on the subject that I do not want to cover the same field again—and I just want to make a very important point here and that is on the question of attitude.

Sir, it is no use saying that laws are passed and the Constitution is there. But the implementation of laws has to improve. But, that part, the whole thing boils down to the question of attitude in society. No longer should we have a society in which man is considered a predator and woman the prey, where man is to be considered the owner and the woman a chattel. Even many of our laws, in this sense, are patriarchal. You take, for example, laws relating to rape, laws relating to marriage. Rape itself is considered not an offence against woman, but an offence against monogamy. People rise in outrage against rape, and the victim of rape herself is subjected to social as racism because they consider that this is an invasion of one man's property by another, and this attitude has to change.

Sir, again, to put it in a nutshell, we want to change the kind of welfare approach and we do not want to be protected any more. We the women of this country want to be equal partners in development, have an equal say in the decision-making process of this country.

In this context, it is vital that we draw our children out of the sex stereotypes. We find that in ancient societies, all production was social production, when man tended to hunt animals, kill animals and bring animals for the family so that the family could develop and women were engaged in taking care of the household and children. When it was one to one, all production was social production. Then man discovered land and man discovered the concept of agriculture, discovered the concept of property and discovered the concept of ownership, and then the forms of production in which women were engaged became economically visible, and it was all social production. But when the forms of production came in which women were engaged privately and when it was pushing the same broom around the same kitchen, it was no longer economically visible. Taking part in the production of car or aeroplane is certainly not the same as pushing the same broom around the same kitchen or simply cooking. They, in fact, only underline the difference in attitude. In this context, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the census rules according to which nothing that is not produced for consumption in a market place is considered to be an economic work or economic production. If you look at it in that sense, the back-breaking work that women do domestically every day, the kind of work that they do for fetching the fuel and firewood, the kind of work like cooking, childcare, etc. which women do all the seven days a week, without any rest, without any bonus without any salary, which is out of love for the family, is not considered work at all. Sir, woman is not visible in a creative economic sense.

3.00 P.M.

There is no provision made for her development at all. Women has to become visible economically. Her work has to be recognized. And it is to this end that all our attitudes are changed. (*Time bell rings*).

Sir, in conclusion, with regard to this Bill so much we heard about the attitude of the police. I have a very special and very important word to say with regard to the attitude of the police, especially with regard to women. Sir, the experience of women in custody is gruesome. Specially with regard to eve-teasing, wife beating, wife battering, domestic violence the police is a vital necessity, and the police has to be sensitivized immediately. I would request the hon. Minister to immediately order sensitivisation of the police by special training. Another important fact that I want to point out is that probably the police are involved in different kinds of work such as the important work of law and order and crime so that they do not have the time to be sympathetic to the problems of women. And anyway, they are not

[Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan]

socially conditioned to do this. Therefore, they must have a woman at the contact point. Where women come into contact with the police, Government must give some kind of statutory recognition to non-governmental organisations so that they have a concurrent jurisdiction with the police, at least as far as atrocities against women and eve-teasing are concerned. It is only when this is done, when people are socially conscious, when governmental organisations and women organisations are given concurrent jurisdiction with the police, that they can take up this issue and make sure that the consciousness slowly penetrates right from the police force.

Sir, again, the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha has pointed out that specially with regard to rape the police manipulates figures. Ninety per cent of the cases are not reported. Even when they are reported, figures are further manipulated and nothing further is done in the matter. Therefore, sensitivisation of the police is very important. It is not enough just to pass the law. It is also very important to see that the police make sure to sympathise with the victims and take up their cases at a very personal level.

Sir, in conclusion, I just want to say even at the risk of repeating myself, that in a country where woman is born, she seems to have no existence after the death of her husband, she is burnt on the funeral pyre of her husband, and then her father, and her family and her brother think that it is an act of glory and it brings pride to the family. I do not wish to politicise the issue, but I have read reports and I was shocked—I am not concerned and I am not aware what the actual facts are about what happened in the case of the death of Supriya, the grand daughter-in-law of Mr. Devi Lal, I am not concerned what happened, whether they are guilty or not—I read a shocking report in the newspaper that the girl's father has said that he is so satisfied with what has happened that he is willing to offer his second daughter in marriage to the same boy. Sir, in a society where a girl has been murdered in suspicious circumstances, if the male domination is so strong that her father does not raise an outcry but says that he is willing to offer his second daughter—such a society is a sick society, and unless the attitudes of the society change no amount of law can have any effect.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI VIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Assam): We could have extended sincere support to the Bill if it had proposed stringent punishment for eve-teasers. Probably the Minister is afraid of violating the laws embodied in the Manusangita.

Sir, eve-teasing is not only an isolated phenomenon in Delhi alone. Eve-teasing is pervading everywhere in the country. So I suggest that this Bill should be all pervading and it should be extended to every nook and corner of the country. Eve-teasing is a sort of symptom of a deep socio-economic disease, and eve-teasers are not coming from specific groups or social order. But these are the young people who are coming from the urban areas and very good society. Research shows that most of the eve-teasers are not coming from a lowly group but from a higher society. These persons have earned money overnight. So, I feel that when an eve-teaser is caught, his parents should also be implicated. Moreover, we know that a boy is a boy. He is a sort of beloved one. He always wants to go his own way. If he cannot do so, he will try to exploit. That is why a boy needs proper scope for the sublimation of his energy. If he does not get that scope, it is sure that he will exploit this way and that way. That is why, we find that some boys resort to this type of evil activities. Eve-teasing is

one of such activities. I urge upon the Minister to see that the leisure time of these boys is spent in such a way so that they get some scope to spent their energy in creative activities.

Moreover, we have seen that day-by-day the cinemas are resorting to expose women in a most naked way. I have seen it. They use women like anything. Our young boys get most of their training from these cinemas, from what they see in the posters. Women are shown in such a way as if they are some saleable commodity, as if they have no value of their own. In our society even today, at the end of the 20th century, the birth of a female is considered as a curse. Everywhere we see that 10 to 20 females are burnt down because of dowry. An hon. Member just now mentioned about one death which was not investigated probably because she belonged to a high-class family or she was the daughter-in-law of a Chief Minister. We find that today in Delhi a very beautiful lady was burnt by her in-laws. It was published in the 'Indian Express.' I do not want to mention all these things. But we should not be sorry only for one woman because she is the daughter-in-law of some high up, but we should be sorry for each and every woman who is burnt to death and killed in that way.

My next point is that sex determination tests are going on freely in this country. If the sex determination test during pregnancy reveals that the foetus is a female one, it is destroyed. A woman is killed even before she comes into this world. She is burnt. She is killed. In this country we have seen that a widow is burnt on the pyre along with her husband. What is the status of a woman? A woman is a daughter. A woman is a wife. A woman is a mother. Beyond that she cannot go. She has got no identity of her own. She cannot assert herself. If she wants to assert herself, then so many powers in this world will overpower her. It was true many centuries ago. It is true with me at present and it will be true in future also. Sir, we can see how many women members are here. It is a case in point, although I refer to it reluctantly.

In the T.V. and in cinema hoardings, we see that it is the belief of the high-ups that they cannot sell goods without displaying the body of a woman. I think there should be some mention of it in this Bill. In our T.V. which is owned by the Government, a woman is treated as if she is a handmaid and as if she is a very week person. She is shown as poor and exploited. She is shown as if she has no voice of her own. She is not shown as a lady having courage to fight for herself. This is the impression which our people get from T.V., Radio and cinema. Here, in this country, where women are not treated as human beings, the natural thing is that eve-teasing is bound to be there. I feel that all the Bills and all the laws and all the national policies will be just scraps of paper if a genuine effort and a sincere effort is not made. I feel that there should be more stringent punishment for eve-teasing in the Bill. There should be summary trials and eve-teasers should be punished with an imprisonment of more than 6 months when they are caught. A provision for the public flogging of the eve-teasers should be there. Thirdly, parents of the eve-teasers should also be implicated. And criminals involved in the dowry deaths must be given capital punishment. Sex determination tests should be banned forthwith. Advertisements exposing half-naked and naked bodies of women should be banned. Compulsory physical training for girl students should also be there. Discrimination against women in jobs should go. I hope that our Minister will take a pragmatic, positive and clear approach

[Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty]

to the problem so that he can deliver goods. Otherwise, it will be useless. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, today we are debating a very important problem, and I welcome the Bill though it is not going to solve the problem fully because this problem does not have a legal solution. It requires social reform and social pressures. Sir, we in India believe in fire-fighting measures. In 1984, when there were some incidents in Moti Bagh, the Metropolitan Council brought forward a Bill, and that legislation has been pending for the last four years. Now when some eve-teasing incidents took place, we have again brought the Bill before the Parliament though we should have done it five years ago. In any case, we welcome it. It is a good measure. And as has been pointed out by the other distinguished Members of this House, it is more a social problem and it has to be tackled at the very root of it.

Sir, when we look into the crux of the problem, we find that it starts from the beginning in the household. From the very day the female child is born, she is looked down upon and is considered some kind of a misfortune. I would not go over and repeat what is said here. But I would say that the female sex is treated as a weaker sex, and it is also very much neglected and treated as an inferior sex. In fact, woman is treated only as a sex object and nothing more. They get education with some difficulty. Then, some of them work in the offices. But what difficulties they face, our sisters sitting here will be knowing more. And if anybody travels in the bus, they would know. My sister was just telling something to the House. This eve-teasing is not confined to just young boys alone. My own feeling is that this disease is not confirmed to only young boys of any particular category of luxurious families, but even middle-aged people and even older people also indulge in this. If you travel in a bus, you will notice that these people behave like that. And it is amazing that the other people do not protest at all. They just look the other way. So, a sort of social awareness has to be created, a sort of social stigma must be attached to a person who does it.

[The Deputy Chairman in the Chair].

Youth movement should be activated to propagate against eve-teasing. Many of us who had been in the youth movement were attacking this problem in our days. We started movements against it. Whenever there was a problem, we tried to attack it. But what is happening today? The youth movement today or the student movement today is not very sensitive to this issue. In fact, they are oblivious of this important problem that affects a section of the youth. What is the status of women today in the society? It is best illustrated by a number of stories we have been reading in the newspapers. Only yesterday a charge-sheet has been filed about an incident that took place many, many months ago in Punjab concerning a female IAS officer, a Special Secretary to the Punjab Government. A Director-General of Police, not a constable—mind you—of any police station or any person like that, misbehaved with her in a party in which some other, high officials also attended. And when a senior IAS officer, a lady, complains, then many people advised her to give it up and not to pursue the case. This is the situation in which we are placed today. Is this not a crying shame that women, even when they become very senior IAS officers, they are subjected to such type of treatment? I will not take their names. Each one of us knows their names. This is a crying example and it best illustrates how we behave in society, how we treat our sisters. This is what is happening.

Madam, since the time is short, I would rather like to concentrate on making certain suggestions for making improvements in the Bill. First of all, I would like to say that I very much welcome the fact that there will be summary trial. I would suggest that it should be in camera trial because otherwise there will be many girls who will not like to go and complain and appear. What is happening in the rape cases? I know because I am a journalist. Reporters go with great relish and they report those cases. What happens is that the girls' names are published and so many other details of trials are published This is more akin to a kind of cinema and things of that kind. So, it is better that the trial is in camera and its proceedings are not published. Secondly, Madam, in the summary proceedings the girl should be asked to appear only once, and I think this is going to happen, and on the basis of circumstantial evidence the case should be proceeded with and only in one or two hearings it should be decided and it should not go on and on. Then, Madam, I would like to say that in the clause on the definition of eve-teasing, a very important point is missing and that is obscene letters. Each one of us knows about it and Madam, you were a Professor and you know this that girls in colleges, receive a lot of letters from boys, and they are obscene letters and they also get obnoxious telephone calls. For these two things also a provision should be made in the Bill just as was suggested something like word of mouth or gesture which was sought to be included. But this is not included.

Then, Madam, another important point that I would like to make is about the science of victimology. We only punish the person who commits the crime. But what about the victim? No compensation is given to the victim. If a girl is today raped and if she is molested then her career is finished forever. She can not normally marry. It is very difficult to get her married unless some very public-spirited young man comes forward to marry her. Even at home she is looked down upon and ultimately she just shutters down and her life is finished. She either goes to a lunatic asylum or commits a suicide. A lot of scientific work is going on in this field. To start with, I would suggest that the hon. Minister should consider giving protection and compensation to her. You know why I am talking of protection, because if she today complains against a police officer or against somebody who eve-teases her or causes some such incident, there will be goondas at her place, there will be policemen at her place and she will be molested again. So, protection is needed. Then rehabilitation also is a very important point. A girl who is raped or involved in some such kind of an incident, some kind of rehabilitation must also be arranged for her. This point also the Minister should look into. I would also like to say that Government servants also often figure in some such news because we have been hearing of incidents where bus drivers and conductors or even police constables are involved. We know it very well that women, when they go to police stations, they are not safe at all. In fact police men have been committing rapes in their own police thanas. Women who go to report, they are ill-treated, they are molested. So, there are Government servants who misbehave like that. I would suggest that whenever there is a case against a Government servant, that he has misbehaved or indulged in such offences, that Government servant must be immediately suspended. Fear of God must be put in his heart. If we are strict with these things, we can bring about an improvement to some extent. I am glad, the Minister has made it non-bailable and cognizable offence. I would suggest a more deterrent punishment, a social punishment of stigma and boycott. Social awareness is more important so that the whole

[Shri Kapil Verma]

society rises against such people. For that, people look at the leaders. Now there is a climate of permissiveness in our society. During freedom movement, we used to look upon the public workers for guidance and lead. We were taught how to respect our elder leaders and our values. But now the whole value system is breaking. Nobody has any respect for others. Anybody who collects ill-gotten money, goes and spends like this and a woman is some kind of a saleable commodity in the eyes of such people. I would suggest that apart from creating social awareness, Government should also take certain measures. There should be no investigation of a woman, even if she is a criminal, by a male policeman. Only female inspectors or female constables should go there, and no minor girl should be asked to come to a police station in the night or at any time, without being accompanied by her guardian. Thirdly, I would suggest that implementation of this Act, when it becomes a law, should be monitored at the highest level. In this House, many people asked why not we have this law for the whole country. Law and order is a State subject, and I believe every State Assembly has to pass its own law. What the Government can do is, the State Governments can be advised to accept it as a model legislation after improving it to the extent that I have suggested and other hon. Members have suggested. I hope the Minister who understands these things will attack this problem very seriously because as I said, implementation of the Act is very important, though it will meet only a very limited purpose because there will not be many complainants. It is very difficult in our society to find young girls going and complaining. More important is social awareness movement a movement for social reforms. I hope as political party and as Government, we will attack this problem on both fronts and only then will we be able to solve this problem. Thank you.

श्री ईश दत्त यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीया उप सभापति महोदया, बिल नं० 22 सन् 1984 जो महिलाओं के साथ छड़खानी करने और उनकी मर्यादा को आघात पहुंचाने के संबंध में प्रस्तुत किया गया है यह अत्यंत ही महत्वपूर्ण और आवश्यक है । मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं कि 1984 में जब यह बिल इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया तो ठीक 4 वर्ष 3 महीने के बाद विचार और पारण के लिए यह बिल आज सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, सरकार की तरफ से क्यों इसमें लापरवाही बरती गई ? महोदया, यह समस्या न केवल दिल्ली क्षेत्र की है बल्कि पूरे देश की है और देश के कोने-कोने में इस तरह की घटनाएं हो रही हैं । पूर्व वक्ताओं ने बहुत विस्तार से बताया है, महिलाओं के ऊपर जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, उनकी हत्याएं हो रही हैं, उनके साथ बलात्कार हो रहे हैं, ये तमाम अपराध इस देश के अन्दर बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं, इसमें मैं उस अपराधी की तरह ही इस व्यवस्था की भी और सरकार की ओर से कड़ाई न होने पर भी इसमें कमी मानता हूं । देश के अंदर आई०पी०सी०, सी०आर०पी० सी० तथा दूसरे कानून बनाए गये हैं, जिनमें इन तरह के अपराधों से निपटने के लिए व्यवस्था है, इस तरह के अपराधों में सजा देने के लिए, लेकिन वह कारगर नहीं हो पा रहे हैं । उसके कारण इन व्यवस्थाओं से अपराध दब नही पा रहे हैं ।

महोदया, मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार को इस पर गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए कि महिलाएं जो पूजनीय मानी गई हैं, उनके साथ देश के अंदर यह अत्याचार न बढ़े, कम हो और इस पर रोक लगाई जाए ।

महोदया, यह जो बिल लाया गया है, मैं तो चाहता था कि सरकार, माननीय मंत्री जी, इसको केवल दिल्ली क्षेत्र तक ही सीमित न रखें, बल्कि पूरे देश के लिए इस तरह का कानून बनाना चाहिए था । पर इसमें सरकार ने दबे दिल से इस कानून को पेश करने का प्रयास किया है क्योंकि इस बिल में जो व्यवस्था की गई उससे मुझे यह विश्वास नहीं है और ऐसा नहीं लगता कि इस प्रकार के अपराधों

पर नियंत्रण पाया जा सकता है क्योंकि आपने बिल में यह व्यवस्था कर दी है कि अगर इस प्रकार का कोई अपराध होता है, तो एक सप्ताह तक की सजा दी जाएगी ।

महोदया, महिलाओं के साथ छड़खानी करने या उनकी मर्यादा को ठेस पहुंचाने का जो लोग अपराध करते हैं, वह साधारण लोग नहीं होते हैं । महोदया, शरीफ आदमी के लिए, भले आदमी के लिए आप चाहे यह कानून बनायें या न बनायें, वह तो मर्यादा का पालन करेगा ही, लेकिन जो शातिर किस्म का आदमी है, असामाजिक व्यक्ति, दुराचारी है, उसके लिए आप सात दिन की जेल, सिम्पल इंप्रिजनमेंट की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं । इस प्रकार से अपराध नहीं रुकेंगे । आपको तो इसके लिए कड़ा कानून बनाना चाहिए था और जब आप कड़े कानून बनाते और कानून ही नहीं बनाते, बल्कि इसका कड़ाई के साथ पालन किया जाता, अमल में लाया जाता, तब इस तरह के अपराधों पर नियंत्रण पाया जा सकता था ।

[illegible]

माननीया, इस बिल तक ही अपने विचारों को सीमित रखते हुए, माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं आग्रह कर रहा हूं कि इस बिल के सेक्शन 3 में धारा (3) में जहां आपने सेवन डेज कहा है, उसको आप वन मंथ कर दें । मान्यवर, कड़ा होइये, नर्मी से काम नहीं चलने वाला है । आप कहेंगे कि एक सप्ताह के लिए आपको जेल भेज देंगे, उसको कोई परवाह नहीं रहेगी, क्योंकि वह तो शातिर किस्म का आदमी रहेगा । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि आप थोड़ा कड़ाई का रुख अख्तियार करिए । धारा 3 उपधारा (1) में जहां आपने सेवन डेज कहा है, मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको आप वन मंथ कर दें और उसी में जहां आपने फिफटीन डेज कहा है, इसको एट लीस्ट थ्री मंथ्स कर दें और फाईन की भी व्यवस्था कर दें । आपने कह दिया कि फाईन भी हो सकता है, जुर्माना भी हो सकता है, अर्थदण्ड भी हो सकता है, लेकिन आपने कोई सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की है । मैजिस्ट्रेट साहब ने एक रुपया फाईन कर दिया, क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ऊनके ऊपर ? कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ने वाला है । इसलिए मैं चाहता था, माननीय मंत्री जी, कि कम से कम इसकी भी सीमा निर्धारित कर दें पांच सौ रुपये तक और इसी तरह इसमें जो प्रोवीजों है, उसमें जहां आपने सेवन डेज कहा है, उसको कम से कम वन मंथ कर दें ताकि मजिस्ट्रेट के, न्यायालय के विवेक पर, डिस्क्रीशन पर न रह जाए । अगर इस तरह का अपराध प्रमाणित होता है, साबित होता है, तो सजा कम से कम एक महीने की होनी चाहिए, सात दिन का तो उसके लिए कुछ नहीं है, वह आया और गया अपने पुराने दोस्तों से जेल में मुलाकात करेगा और हंसते हुए बाहर निकल आएगा । आपके इस कानून का उसके ऊपर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा । मैं चाहता था कि इसी तरह से जो यह धारा "3" की उपधारा "2" है, इसमें भी जहां यह 15 दिन की अवधि है, इसे दो माह कर दिया जाय । अगर आप इस तरह की व्यवस्था कर देते हैं तो मुझे विश्वास है कि शायद आप इसे समाप्त नहीं कर पाएंगे, लेकिन अपराधों पर थोड़ा नियंत्रण होगा और इसमें कमी होने लगेगी ।

[illegible]

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल से अपनी सहमति प्रकट करते हुए पुनः यही आग्रह करूंगा कि इस कानून को आप पूरे देश के लिए बनाएं । धन्यवाद ।

श्री हरि सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, यह छेड़छाड़ की, स्त्री वर्ग को परेशान करने की समस्या बड़ी विकट, विशाल और विस्तृत है । इस पर दिल्ली के लिए कानून बनाए जाने के लिए चर्चा चल रही है । लेकिन यह समस्या केवल दिल्ली की नहीं बल्कि देश के सारे शहरों की है । यह जो छेड़छाड़ का मसला है, यह एक बड़ा अपराध है, नारी के साथ अन्याय कोई कर दे, अपराध कर दे, जुल्म कर दे, वह खत्म हो जाता है, एक घटना घट जाती है और आप देखते हैं कि लड़कियों के साथ, स्त्रियों के साथ छेड़छाड का मामला होता है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एवन कुमार बांसल : छेड़छाड़ तो और कुछ है...

श्री पशुपति नाथ सुकुल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : छेड़छाड़ तो आपोजीशन वाले करते हैं

श्री हरि सिंह : उपसभापतिजी, जो नई पीढ़ी के लोग हैं, नवयुवक हैं कालेज के या दूसरे नौजवान हैं, वे सड़क पर, किनारे पर, कालेज और स्कूल के कम्पाउण्ड में, बाजार में खड़े हो जाते हैं और लड़कियों, स्त्रियों की जान आफत में रहती है। अगर वह वहां से गुजरे तो मुश्किल, न गुजरे तो मुश्किल, लेकिन जाना और आना उसी रास्ते से है। एक बड़ा अपराधी नारी के साथ अपराध, अन्याय कर देता है और मामला खतम हो जाता है। मैं रोज देखता हूं कि लड़कियां बेर की तरह कांपती रहती हैं इन ऐसे आवारा लड़कों से।

यह कोई एक छोटी समस्या नहीं है बल्कि यह एक बड़ी विकट, विशाल, और विस्तृत समस्या है। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार ने इसकी तरफ ध्यान देकर यह बिल यहां लाया। मुझे आशा है कि इसके परिणाम अच्छे निकलेंगे और फिर इसको और ज्यादा सख्त और मजबूत कानून बनाने के प्रयत्न किए जाएंगे। जैसी आज बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां बातें कहीं क्योंकि ये सब रोज देखते हैं। आखिर यह समस्या इतनी बड़ी तेजी से क्यों बढ़ रही है? यह जो लड़कियों, स्त्रियों को परेशान करने की या जुल्म करने की जो धारणा बढ़ रही है, इसलिए बढ़ रही है क्योंकि आप आज जहां से भी निकल जायें, पार्लियामेंट हाउस से कनाट-प्लेस तक ही देख लीजिए, चारों तरफ बड़े-बड़े पोस्टर आप देखेंगे और जिसमें नंगी स्त्रियों की भी तस्वीरें है, हाथ में उनके चाकू हैं। यह एक जगह की बात नहीं है, सारा रोमांटिक एटमोसफियर आज बड़े शहरों का है। ऐसे रोमांटिक, प्रोवोकेटिव एटमोसफियर में बेचारा नौजवान क्या करे, वह हर बात को तैयार हो जाता है।

महोदया, यह जो पाश्चिमीकरण की देन है, जिसमें नए-नए डांस, ट्विस्ट, रंग-रंग और न जाने क्या मैं जानता भी नहीं। जब हम छोटे थे तो हमारे स्कूल के मैदान में महफिल हुआ करती थी शादी-ब्याह के अवसर पर और उसमें डांस करने वाली औरतें आया करती थीं। मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूं कि वहां हजारों आदमी डांस को देखते थे, उनमें आवारा भी होते थे, लफंगे भी होते थे, क्रिमिनल भी होते थे, लेकिन कोई भी किसी डांस करने वाली का पल्लों या ओढ़ना नहीं छू सकता था, उसे छेड़ नहीं सकता था। यह मैं बात कर रहा हूं, मैंने देखा था सन् 1931-32 में। लेकिन आज की हिरोईन के बारे में बड़ी बातें होती है, कि सुपर-स्टार है, लेडी स्टार यह करती है, जो कि उस वक्त की महफिल में डांस करने वाली औरत नहीं कर सकती थी। आज जो सोफिस्टिकेटड हैं, एजुकेटेड हैं, बड़े-बड़े घरों से आते हैं, जिनको कहा जाता है कि फर्स्ट क्लास हिरोईन हैं, हिट फिल्म जिनकी बनती हैं, वह ऐसे ऐसे सीन देती है, जो एक आवारा औरत, बाजार में बिकने वाली औरत भी नहीं कर सकती। यह शर्म की बात है। हमारा फिल्म बोर्ड क्या करता है, सेंसर बोर्ड पास कर देता है। इसमें कसूर किसका है?

आज वातावरण प्रोवोकेटव है, रोमांटिक है, डांसिंग है तो नौजवान तो क्या, मैं कहता हूं "वैसन वैसन अटवली, बाबा कह गए ज्ञान।" देखा कि बुड्ढे की भी नियत खराब हो जाती है और कहते है कि भाई, हमारे बाल सफेद देखकर बड़ी-बड़ी सुंदर लड़कियां जो है, हमको बाबा कहकर चली जाती है। यानी हमको हसबेंड नहीं कहती। तो उनमें भी जलन आ गई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो प्रवृत्ति है, यह जो एटमोसफियर है, जो रंगीन वातावरण है आज जो कैबरे का, शराब का जो वातावरण है, इसको कोई कानून काम करने वाला नहीं है। आज का नौजवान बहशी होने जा रहा है। इसलिए कि कोई भी फिल्म मैगजीन या इखबार आप देखें उसमें आपको नंगी तस्वीर मिल जाएगी। इब तो फिल्टज इखबार है या वरट है उसके पीछे भी नंगी तस्वीर रहती है। इसलिए मेरा

कहना है कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय स्तर की स्त्री नेताओ को एक आंदोलन छेड़ देना चाहिए कि किसी भी स्त्री की कोई तस्वीर का इस्तेमाल गंदे एडवर्टाइजमेंट में न किया जाए। हमारी महिला नेता शिकायत तो करती हैं लेकिन क्यों नहीं इन पोस्टर्स को जलातीं, क्यों नहीं इन फिल्मों के खिलाफ आंदोलन करती हैं, क्यों नहीं जेल जाती हैं कि आगे से हमारी बहिनों की नंगी तस्वीर नहीं दिखायी जाए आज का जैसा वातावरण बन गया है इसे बदलने के लिए एक चेतना और जन क्रांति की जरूरत है।

इस मौके पर मैं ज्यादा लंबी बात नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज हमारी सोसायटी के ट्रेंड को बदलने की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं—एक तो फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड में एक महिला सदस्य का होना लाजमी कर दिया जाए। दूसरे औरतों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार करने वालों के लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट और स्पेशल सेल होने चाहिए। हमारी बसेज में हालांकि महिलाओं के लिए सीट्स आरक्षित रहती हैं, लेकिन फिर भी कुछ आदमी उनको घेरे रहते हैं, ऐसे लोगों पर जुर्माना होना चाहिए। ऐसी कानून में व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। साथ ही हमारा सामाजिक वातावरण भी बदला जाना चाहिए। यह नारी को समाज में अच्छा स्थान दिलवाने हेतु बहुत जरूरी है। आज हम दिल्ली शहर में देखतें हैं कि 95 प्रतिशत लड़कियां मोटर साथकिल और स्कूटर पर पीछे बैठकर आदमी के बदन पर हाथ रखकर जा रही है। जब तक यह चीज नहीं रुकेगी तब तक माहौल नहीं बदलेगा।...(व्यवधान)... इस सब के लिए सोसायटी के व्यवहार में चेंज की जरूरत है। अभी साउथ के एक शहर में कालेज में लड़कियों की रैगिंग का एक मामला छपा था। इसकी कटिंग मेरे पास है। अतः इस मौके पर मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि इसकी रोकथाम के लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट और स्पेशल फोर्स होनी चाहिए। यह कानून तो अच्छा हैं। दवाई अच्छी है। मान्यवर, बीमारी बढ़ते-बढ़ते इलाज बन जाती है। यह बीमारी बढ़ रही है। इसका इलाज भी होगा।

उपसभापति: कुमारी सईदा खातून।...(अनुपस्थित)...

श्रीमती सत्या बहिन (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदया, बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक विषय पर हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं। महोदया, जिस प्रकार समय को तीन भागों में बांटा गया है उसी प्रकार नारी के भी तीन महत्वपूर्ण स्वरूप हैं—भूतकाल यानी मां, वर्तमान अर्थात् पत्नी और भविष्य यानी बेटी। महोदया, जिस प्रकार समय को बांटने के लिए कोई सीमा नहीं है उसी प्रकार नारी की महिमा, उसकी शालीनता और उसकी मर्यादा की भी कोई सीमा नहीं है।

दिल्ली छेड़खानी प्रतिषेध विधेयक, 1984 को सदन में लाने के लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और सरकार को हार्दिक बधाई देती हूं। वैसे तो भारत की प्राचीन सभ्यता के अनुसार नारी को देवी, शक्ति, सृष्टि, लक्ष्मी आदि शब्दों से सम्मानित किया गया है। यही नहीं किसी भी धार्मिक अनुष्ठान को नारी के बिना पूर्ण नहीं माना जाता। अतः महिलाओं को अपमानित करना मानवता के प्रति गंभीर अपराध है। ऐसी घटनाओं में निरंतर हो रही वृद्धि हमारे नागरिक जीवन में हो रही नैतिक गिरावट का प्रमाण है। महोदया, यह सरकार महिलाओं को सम्मान का दर्जा देने के लिए संकल्पवद्ध रूप से प्रयास रत है। इसके लिए मैं संपूर्ण महिला समाज की ओर से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी को बधाई देती हूं कि जो महिलाओं के प्रति आदर व न्याय की भावन रखते हैं। इसी सम्बंध में अर्थात् महिलाओं को बराबरी का दर्जा देने की दिशा में वें एक महत्वपूर्ण घोषणा 4–5 नवम्बर को ताल कटोरा स्टेडियम में संपन्न हुई पार्टी अधिवेशन में कर चुके हैं। यह अत्यंत व्यावहारिक कदम है। महोदया, महिलाओं के साथ सभ्यता का व्यवहार करना हर नागरिक का नैतिक दायित्व है। नारी का अपमान करना, कटाक्ष करना सामाजिक अपराध मानकर अपराधी को कठोर दण्ड देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। प्रस्तुत विधेयक में सजा का प्रावधान

[श्रीमती सत्या बहन]

नाकाफी है, इससे किसी प्रकार का मानसिक दबाव अपराधियों पर नहीं पड़ता। छेड़छाड़ करने वालों के विरुद्ध अभियान चलाया जाए, उनका सामाजिक बहिष्कार किया जाए। रेलों, बसों, दफ्तरों, स्कूलों, सड़कों और सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर होने वाली छेड़खानी की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए विशेष अधिकार प्राप्त छापामार दस्ता गठित किया जाए जो कारगर रूप से निगरानी कर सके और शिकायत मिलने पर कार्यवाही भी कर सके।

छेड़छाड़ की भावना बीमार मानसिकता की उत्पत्ति है। समाज में बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या, बेकारी, पाश्चात्य सभ्यता का दबाव व फैशन का भी दुष्प्रभाव इसका कारण है। महोदया, यह विधेयक कानूनी कार्यवाही है किन्तु समाज से इस गंभीर समस्या को जड़ से समाप्त करना होगा। इसके लिए नागरिकों को, विशेषकर युवाओं को नैतिक शिक्षा द्वारा कर्त्तव्य बोध कराना चाहिए। नई पीढ़ी में ऐसे संस्कार बनाने होंगे जिससे लोगों की विचार-शक्ति स्वस्थ्य हो। अपनी शक्ति विध्वंसात्मक कार्य में न लगाकर राष्ट्र हित के कार्यों में लगाएं। स्कूलों में नैतिक शिक्षा को अनिवार्य कर दिया जाए फिल्मों में आपत्तिजनक दृश्यों पर प्रतिबंध लगाया जाये कमर्शियल फिल्में अपने आर्थिक लाभ पूरे समाज को मानसिक बीमारी का शिकार बन तो हैं, इसके लिए सैंसर बोर्ड को निर्देश दिए जाएं कि वह सख्ती से अश्लील दृश्यों को प्रतिबंधित करे। विज्ञापन एजेंसियों पर भी उत्तेजक दृश्यों के प्रदर्शन पर प्रतिबंध लगाया जाना चाहिए और सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण बात है रेस्तराओं में रेस्तराओं में होने वाले कैबरे नत्यों पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध लगाना चाहिए। कैबरे प्रदर्शन अपराध की जड़ है। अतः मैं दिल्ली और देश भर में होने वाले कैबरे नृत्यों का सख्त विरोध करती हूं। मदिरापान कर लोगों का सड़क पर घूमना सख्ती से बन्द किया जाए। डी टी०सी० की बसों में विशेष सादा वर्दीधारी पुलिस का प्रबंध अभियान के रूप में किया जाए। कुछ समय के लिए ऐसा प्रबंध निरंतर हो ताकि लोगों के ऊपर ऐसा मानसिक दबाव बना रहे कि कहीं छेड़छाड़ का शिकार होने वाली महिला पुलिस तो नहीं। छेड़खानी की शिकायतों के प्रति पुलिस गंभीर रूप अख्तियार करे और पीड़ित महिला के साथ कार्यवाही के दौरान कोई ज्यादती नहीं होनी चाहिए और वह मखौल का शिकार न बने। अपराधी को सख्त सजा दी जानी चाहिए, साथ ही कार्यवाही की प्रक्रिया अधिक लम्बी और जटिल न हो जिससे पीड़ित महिला मानसिक रूप से हतोत्साहित न हो सके और उपहास की पात्र न बन सके।

महोदया, महिलाओं को समर्थ, सशक्त बनाया जाए एवं आर्थिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भर बनाया जाए ताकि वह निर्भिकता से इस बुराई से लड़ सके और अपना भविष्य भी असुरक्षित न समझे और आत्म-के साथ अन्याय से लड़ सके।

महोदया, यह अत्यंत गंभीरतम समस्या है। जितनी घटनाएं दैनिक जीवन की वास्तव में होती हैं उनकी अपेक्षा जो प्रकाश में आती हैं वह अत्यंत कम अर्थात मुश्किल से 10 प्रतिशत ही घटनाएं प्रकाश में आ पाती है।

रोज अखबारों में हम देखते हैं, कोई भी अखबार हो, कमर्शियल परपज से महिलाओं को साधन बनाया जाता है, चाहे वह साइकिल का एडवरटाइजमैंट हो, चाहे सिगरेट का एडवरटाइजमैंट हो, चाहे किसी बड़े उत्पादन का हो, हर उत्पादन को आकर्षित बनाने के लिए महिलाओं को ही इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, इस पर पूरी तरह से प्रतिबंध लगना चाहिए। कानून बनाकर इसको असल में लाना चाहिए कि महिलाओं को किसी भी रूप में विज्ञापन का साधन नहीं बनाना चाहिए।

महोदया, मैं इसके साथ ही कानून बनाने के लिए, विधेयक लाने के लिए मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देती हूं और आशा करती हूं कि यह अमल में लाया जाएगा और इससे बहुत कुछ समस्या पर काबू पाया जाएगा।

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Madam Deputy Chairman, to the shock of this House I am going to oppose this Bill. Nobody in this House has opposed

this Bill. But I am going to oppose it. I have reasons to oppose it.

This Bill brought forward by the hon. Minister should have been an improvement on any measure in this behalf which is already on the statute book. Madam, I was going through the Indian Penal Code. There is section 294, and it clearly covers it. What does it say? Section 294 says:

"Obscene acts and songs: Whoever to the annoyance of others.. " Others means everybody else, girls and others.

"(a) does any obscene act in any public place or

(b) sings, recites or utters any obscene song, ballad or verse in or near any public place, shall be punishe dwith imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months or with fine or both."

So, Madam Deputy Chairman, we have already in the Indian Penal Code an Act which covers this thing and provides for imprisonment of the offender up to 3 months. But the Minister has come here providing for of fine of 7 days' imprisonment.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): You should differentiate between eve-teasing and that.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Absolutely nothing, Sir. It is an obscene act. Eve-teasing covers everythng. You reply to my point. But I am saying this on judicial authority.

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM (Assam): That offence may not have any victim. In eve-teasing there is a victim, but in that offence there may not be any victim.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: You may go out of this House in such a manner that it may create an embarassment for many ladies. This is the kind of offence which has been covered.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: The point is that it covers it. But your Bill should have been an improvement on this. One can understand that.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: In the Bill it is a summary trial and non-bailable and cognizable offence. Anyhow, you carry on. Your idea is that the offender should be punished. Your aim is the same.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: He should be imprisned for three months. Here he has put only 7 days, number one.

Number two, it is limiting this to Delhi only. Delhi alone is not India. If at all he had to come to the House, he should have come with an amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code section 294 so that what Mr. Baharul Islam says could also have been covered. He should have come in such a way that it could apply to the entire country also. The punishment of three months should have been there. So, Madam Deputy Chairman, my opposition is on that account. I request the hon. Minister that he should amend the Act. He should incorporate it in the rate in the Indian Penal Code, and it should cover the entire country.

There has been a mention about two sides of this issue. One is the penal side, and the other is the social side. I agree with Mr. Kapil Verma that we have to look to the social side also. So, I have a small suggestion to make to the hon. Minister subject to his clarification on the main subject that I have broached, and that is that socially also we have to do something. For the time being because it concerns Delhi, and Delhi is under your administrative control as and when a case is registered with the police, an FIR is registered, the Home Ministry should issue a press note giving the name, the father's name and the residential address of

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

the offender who has committed that offence because that will create more impact than fining him. That is one thing.

The second point is, I would like to bring to the hon. Minister's attention that it is a fact that we are for women's lib. But we have a culture and civilisation of our own which is 5000 years old. So, I would also request our women and girls, my sisters and daughters that they should also dress themselves in such a way or do something which is not provocative as Mr. Hari Singh has just stated. This should also be taken into consideration that from time immemorial, since Adam and Eve, woman has been a point of attraction. And if women have been a point of attraction, the women should not do such an act which may attract men in such a way. So I think if we go to our own Sabhyata and culture and civilisation and dress ourselves properly with Saree and Ghunghat and all that I think that will be better than having these mini skirts and other things like strip tease. This thing should be taken ino consideration.

But right now because this Bill has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha, I would request the hon. Minister to clarify Section 294 and satisfy me on that. I would also request him to consider applying it to the entire country. Moreover I would expect him to accept an amendment that it shall be three months' imprisonment and not seven days.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But do you support the Bill or not?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: It is for you to judge, but I say in the presence of Section 294 this is not an improvement.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What ever your views might be, it goes in the record that you oppose the Eve-teasing Bill.

श्री नुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदया, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं किन्तु मेरे जहन में कुछ सवाल है। जैसा कि अभी हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने भी कहा कि इससे सजा की जो मियाद रखी गयी है सात दिन की या ज्यादा 15 दिन की यह बहुत कम है। मुझ याद आती है एक बात। कुछ दिन पहले मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा था कि अफ्रीका में एक बेकार युवक जेल में बंद था और जब छटने की बारी आयी तो वह छूटना नहीं चाहता था। वह जानता था कि उसके पास कोई नौकरी नहीं है, खायेगा क्या। इसलिए वह फिर जेल में रहना चाहता था और उसके लिए उसे एक और क्राइम करना था जल में रहने के लिए। जब वह जाने लगा तो उसने पुलिस के सामने 20 डालर का एक नोट फाड़ दिया। करेंसी का अपमान करने के जुर्म में वह फिर जल चला गया। हमारे मुल्क में 5 करोड़ बेकार हैं तो कैसे छेड़खानी नहीं करेंगे उनके पास नौकरी नहीं है। बकार है, बहुत लोग रास्ते पर, फुटपाथ पर रहते हैं। छेड़खानी करेंगे और जेल जायेंगे फिर छेड़खानी करेंगे और जेल जायेंगे। इसलिए यह जो सजा 7 दिन की या ज्यादा से ज्यादा 15 दिन की रखी है एक तो इसकी कठोरतम करने का आंदोलन करने की जरूरत है और दूसरे इस सजा को कम से कम तीन महीने करने की जरूरत है साथ ही साथ एक हजार रुपया जुर्माना भी लगाय जाए। तब इसमें कुछ रुकावट आ सकती है। वैसे अगर ध्यान से सोचा जाये तो जो आज का माहौल है वह काफी हद तक मजबूर करता है किसी को छेड़खानी करने के लिए। क्यों? क्योंकि आप जानते हैं फिल्मों में किस तरह के गाने गाये जाते हैं। ईचक दाना बीचक दाना, दाने ऊपर दाना। लड़की ऊपर लड़का नाचे, लड़का है दीवाना। यही चल रहा है, चलता रहता है। साथ ही साथ और क्या गाते हैं...

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : यहां फिल्मी गाने का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : दूसरा गाना यह है कि "हम तुम एक कमरे में बंद हों और चाभी खो जाये, तो फिर क्या हो ।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : इन पर रोक लगाई जाये ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया: ये गाने दूषित करते है आजकल के नौजवानों के दिमाग को और साथ ही साथ नवयुवतियों को । यही सिर्फ नहीं चार दिन पहले एक महिला कह रही थी कि मैं ट्रेड फेयर में गयी। मैने पूछा, क्या हुआ, क्या-क्या देखा वहां पर ? वह कहने लगी बाकी सब कुछ ठीक था लेकिन वहा कोई मर्द नही था । मैंने पूछा यह कैसे कहा कि वहा कोई मर्द नही था । उस महिला ने कहा कि वहां पर मुझ किसी ने चुटकी नही काटी । यह एक माहौल बन गया है । इस पर सोचने की बात है । अर्द्धनग्नता का प्रोवोकेशन पुरुष की तरफ से नहीं आता । नारियों को भी इसके लिय सीमित रहन की जरूरत है । आप किसी शहर में चले जाये सिनेमा हाल के बाहर जो पोस्टर लगे हुये होते है उनको देखिये । अगर आप उनको देखेंगे तो आप अपने बच्चों को या नौजवान लड़को, लड़कियों को लेकर वहा से गुजर नहीं सकते । मारग्रेट आल्वा जी यहा बैठी हुयी है । मैं उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । इन्होंने पिछले साल कानून पास कराने की कोशिश की थी । पर आज भी बाजार में डेबोनेयर जैसी मैगजीन बिकती है और लोग खरीद कर घर ले जाते हैं । सिर्फ इसलिये कि इसमें नंगी औरतो की तस्वीर होती है । आज तक यह मैगजीन बंद नहीं हो सकी । आज ब्लिट्ज अखबार भी है जिसके बैक पेज पर नंगी औरत की तस्वीर देखने के लिये ही खरीदा जाता है । उसके अंदर क्या मेटिरियल है, क्या नही है, इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । एक तरफ हमारी बहिनें यह आवाज उठाती है कि नारी उपभोग की वस्तु नहीं है, पर नारी को उपभोग की वस्तु बनाकर प्रस्तुत किया जाता है । आज आप अखबार देखिए, मैगजीन्स देखिये, सिनेमा दखिए, हर चीज जो बेचने के लिये है, चाहे वह पान पराग हो, साबुन हो, स्नो हो, पाउडर हो या भारत लेदर का सोफा सेट हो, हर जगह एक नंगी औरत को बैठा कर उसकी तस्वीर खींची जाती है और यही अर्द्ध नग्नता आज हमारे युवकों को परेशान करती है और यहीं से छेड़खानी शुरू होती है । महोदया, मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि सिर्फ विधेयक पास करके छेड़खानी को नहीं रोका जा सकता है । इसे हमें लोगों को सीमित रखने के लिये परिवेश बनाना पड़ेगा और उसके लिये एटमोस्फियर की जरूरत है, उसके लिये सामाजिक जागृति की जरूरत है, लोगों को समझने की जरूरत है । यह आज की बात नहीं है । अगर हम शास्त्रों को देखे तो हमें पता चलेगा कि कहां से घटनायें घटती आ रही हैं । समुद्र मंथन हुआ तो लक्ष्मी निकली तो वहां से आंदोलन शुरू हो गया कि लक्ष्मी को कौन ले जायेगा और उस वक्त से चीजें चली आ रही हैं । हम आज तक इसको नहीं रोक सके है क्योंकि हमारे समाज में दिन प्रति दिन गिरावट होती जा रही है । समाज को जो अच्छी शिक्षा देने की जरूरत थी वह हम नहीं दे सके हैं । आज अगर इस विधेयक का पूरे रूप में पालन करना है तो समाज में कुछ परिवर्तन लाने की जरूरत है। सबसे पहले हमें जिन अखबारों और मैगजीन्स में और पोस्टरों और एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स में औरतों की अर्द्ध नग्न में तस्वीरें निकलती है उनको रोकने की जरूरत है। अगर समाज में परिवर्तन लाना है तो लोगों की मानसिकता को भी बदलना होगा । ऐसे सिनेमा को बंद करने की जरूरत है जिसमें अश्लील भाषा के गाने यूज किये जाते है, उन पर रोक लगानी होगी । जैसा अभी हमारे मित्र श्री हरिसिंह जी कह रहे थे कि मुजरे में और आज के सिनेमा के मुजरे में कितना फर्क है । आज एक हीरोयन 15-15 लाख रुपये लेती है और बिकनी पहन कर स्टेज पर आती है । कोई भी बाप और बेटा, बाप और बेटी या मां और बेटा ऐसी फिल्मों को एक साथ नही देख सकते हैं । हमारा सेंसर बोर्ड क्या करता है । सेंसर बोर्ड होलीवुड का नहीं, भारत का है । हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री इस सम्बन्ध में क्या करती है ?

श्री संतोष मोहन देव : यह हमारी मिनिस्ट्री का नही है ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलूवालिया : पूरे विभाग सरकार के हैं, भारत सरकार के हैं, भारत सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये । सेंसर बोर्ड में ऐसे सदस्य को बैठाया जाना चाहिये जो इन बातों पर अंकुश लगा सके । जब तक आप समाज में इस प्रकार का कोई परिवर्तन नहीं लाते हैं तब तक आप इस प्रकार के एक नहीं हजारों बिल भी पास कर लीजिये, आप इसको इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि यह दिल्ली का विधेयक सिर्फ दिल्ली तक ही सीमित न रह कर कन्याकुमारी से काश्मीर तक और कच्छ से कोहिमा तक इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का बंदोबस्त किया जाना चाहिये और तभी हम इस दिशा में कुछ कर सकेंगे

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी) पीठासीन हुए]

श्री भंवर लाल पंवार (राजस्थान) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के साथ-साथ प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री का कार्य-भार सम्भालते ही सप्रेशन आफ इम्मोरल ट्रेफिक एक्ट इन गर्ल्स एंड विमन को अधिक कठोर बनाया और अपने कार्यकाल में प्रथम बार भारत की आजादी के बाद मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय का गठन कर भारतवर्ष में चरित्र निर्माण करने की योजना प्रारंभ की और उसी कड़ी के अंतर्गत यह विधेयक माडल रूप में स्वीकार किया गया है । मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान केवल धारा 2 की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। कोई भी शब्द जो कमिट हो जाता है वह इसमें आ जाता लेकिन एटेम्ट टु कमिट की इसमें व्याख्या नहीं की गयी है। अगर इस प्रकार का प्रावधान इसमें जोड़ दिया जाये तो उचित होगा । इसके साथ ही श्री अहलूवालिया जी ने सिम्पल इम्प्रीजनमेंट की बात कही है। वैसी बात नहीं है । इसमें इम्प्रीजनमेंट की बात है तो वह कठोर इम्प्रीजनमेंट हो जाता है । लेकिन इसमें प्रोसक्यूटरिक्स के लिये विशेष सुविधा देने की आवश्यकता है और उसके लिये कैमरा में प्रोसक्यूशन किया जाना चाहिये । इसका एकदम से प्रचार नहीं किया जाना चाहिये । लेकिन साथ-साथ एक बात है और मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा । इसका इसमें प्रावधान नहीं है । अगर कोई ब्लैक मेल करने के लिये भी पुरुषों को हैरान करे तो इसके लिये क्या प्रावधान आपके दिमाग में है या कोई नियम बनाने जा रहे हैं ? इस पर भी आपको विचार करने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि यह इतना बड़ा एकदम विस्तार उनके लिये छोड़ दिया गया है कि वह किसी को फांस सकती है । इसके लिये भी मंत्री जी जरूर गौर करेंगे । आपने मुझे समय दिया इसके लियें आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद ।

4.00 P.M.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, at the very outset, I convey my thanks to all the Members who have participated in the discussion and who have supported this Bill. One accusation that has been levelled against the Government is that the Bill which had been placed before the House is 1984 is taken up for consideration in 1988. I must say that we are sorry for the lapse and we convey our regrets for it. But one thing must be remembered. In this House as well as in that House, much of the precious time of the House is taken away by issues which are really non-issues. As a result, it becomes difficult for the Parliament Secretary or the Rajya Sabha Secretary to oblige the various ministries by giving time and as such, the victim is a Bill of this nature. I hope that the hon. Members who have criticised will, in future, kindly take this into consideration and wil give priority to Bills of this nature. Many important Bills are still pending because of shortage of time and the subject-matters that are discussed are not of relevance. Even then, I feel personally that we owe an explanation before this House and I do regret the delay.

Sir, in our society, we always consider women as the most respectable and treat them as our mother. A society which does not respect women has no right to exist. Many Members have explained and pro-

jected before this House various woes of women and their experience. I fully share their view that any amount of Bills will not protect the rights of women unless there is social awareness and cultural development and unless the upbringing of our children in each and every family, irrespective of our status in the society, is done in a manner when they learn to respect women. Unless such a culture is developed, Bills of this nature will not be a solution.

This is a Bill which is a deterrent to those persons who are suffering from the disease, I should say so, of eve-teasing. During the discussion many Members, specially lady Members, have said that the punishment as it is not deterrent and even the present Bill which has prescribed imprisonment for seven days, and fifteen days for the second offence, will not be enough. I do agree that it cannot be a solution. But it will be my duty to point out that apart from this Bill which is being discussed, there are other provisions in the Penal Code and there are other laws which give more severe punishment. By introducing this Bill, we have not, in any way, said that those laws which are already there will not be applicable. And I assure the honourable Members that the idea of this Bill is to see that the offence is non-bailable cognizable and at the same time the punishment is given quickly, because there will be summary trials where the long procedures of framing a charge, asking the witnesses to appear, giving a chance to the witnesses to be cross-examined by advocates of the other side, etc. etc. will not be necessary. At present from our experience, from our records, we have seen from 1985 to 1988 there is a big list of the cases. In 1985 1,012 cases, in 1986 2,236 cases, in 1987 1,807 and in 1988 up to 15-10-1988 3,444 cases, of eve-teasing have been registered. It is not a fact that girls or women are not coming forward to lodge complaints. What happens is the accused come before the court, they admit their guilt, they are fined Rs. 100 and they go out. In most of the cases this is what happens. I wish the punishment also should be equally deterrent. What is a fine of Rs. 100? It is not at all a deterrent punishment. With this Bill coming into force I feel that some sense of responsibility will come to those who are indulging in the offence. And who are they? They are either my sons or my brothers or my neighbours or my fellow-citizens. They are part and parcel of our society. So, irrespetive of that, instead of saying that administrative steps should be taken and law should be tightened. It is the social awareness that should be developed and all of us irrespective of our political hues, should create a situation so that women are respected. It has been said here that in spite of all these things nothing material has happened. I do admit that in spite of all these things we find cases happening. some honourable Members especially referred to certain cases about Manisha Verma and others. Issuing a charge-sheet etc. will be a long, long time-consuming procedure. By the time the case comes to a close, the girl's marriage will come. By this particular Bill we have seen to it that there will be quick disposal of the case as well as imposition of deterrent punishment.

Another thing raised by some Members is why no amount of fine has been mentioned in the Bill. According to the existing law from Rs. 500 to 5,000 fine can be levied by the Magistrate and so it has been retained. After all, these young people are also misled. If a very heavy fine is imposed as punishment, it may also become counterproductive. The boy may later on grow in different ways. Or his family may not be able to afford to pay a heavy fine of Rs. 5,000 to get the boy released. If the fine is not paid, the body will be imprisoned. There are provisions in IPC whereby the boy should be punished for two years to five years. The idea is that the punishment should be deter-

[Shri Santosh Mohan Dev]

rent and at the same time to take corrective steps. As Members of Parliament we have a responsibility; as Government we have a responsibility, and we share the responsibility. Certain suggestions have been made and certain criticisms have been made of the police. One criticism is that if an offence takes place in the jurisdition of a particular thana but if the complaint is lodged with the nearest thana which does not have jurisdiction, the complaint-girl is thrown away and her complaint not registered on the plea that the place of the offence does not fall within the honourable Members of the House thana's jurisdiction. I may inform honourable Members of the House that that on 26-8-88 a circular has been issued by the Police Commissioner saying whichever might be the place of occurrence of any accident, in the jurisdition of any thana, any person can go and lodge a complaint in the nearest thana and that thana will have to accept that complaint and then transfer it to the concerned thana. So that particular defect which was there in past, we have taken care of it.

Now, it has been said that training should be given in educational institutions in colleges. I think this is a good suggestion.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Uttar Pradesh): It was my suggestion.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: It was your suggestion? Sometimes you speak well, Mr. Swamy, and I congratulate you along with the other ladies. On this particular suggestion, Sir, I am happy to say that the Delhi police and the concerned departments have assured me that they will try to start it and they have already gone through the exercise of going to the colleges and giving lectures. Not only that. They put up hoardings in different areas. As was rightly said by Shrimati Sudha Vijay Joshi, they have also introduced a system under which police vehicles follow buses. Not only that Women constables go in different buses and they try to see if any person does anything and then they take immediate action. The idea that there should be more lectures by the officials will definitely be considered seriously by us. Not only that. We try to deploy as many lady police officials and lady police officers as possible to take care of such offences in buses.

Sir, it will be very unwise to say that all policemen are bad. Some people have said that women are not even being listened to when they go to the police station. Yes, there are certain cases or incidents in which this has happened. But, by and large, I must say, the police officials, whether men or women, do respect any lady, or for that matter, anyone going to the police station. If any particular instance is brought to our notice, we shall definitely take appropriate action.

Some Members have given suggestions regarding advertisements on the TV, advertisements in the newspapers, ect. and they have also mentioned about the cinema censorship. Though this does not concern our Ministry, the views and the opinions of the Members I shall definitely convey to the concerned Ministry. In this respect. I would like to draw the attention of this august House to the fact that while opening a TV transmitter in Delhi, the Prime Minister himself has publicly criticised the Doordarshan for encouraging such advertisements where unnecessarily women are projected in such a manner they have some appeal to the other sex. He himself has said that this must not be done and I am sure that the Doordarshan will take care of it and that they will not be a party to such a sort of thing.

Then, Sir, Mrs. Jayanthi Natrajan said that it is now 42 years or so after we attained Independence and

yet our women have not been given proper status. But here is a lady Minister who looks after the welfare of women. We have got a lady Deputy Chairman. This country has been ruled by a lady Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Today, in this House we are having so many lady Members who are very vocal. But we in the Congress (I) Party think that they should get a further share in the administration and we have also passed a resolution that 30 per cent of the seats in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha should be given to them and in the Assemblies also..

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: It was our programme and you have copied it!

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: If you say that, I will ask you, "who copied whom". You might have said that. But you will, I am sure, implement that also in reality. You should also see that all the parties give them the platform from where they can ventilate their grievances, whether it is in Parliament or in the Assemblies. In the new Janata Dal, in your new party, the office-bearers and others should be women and you should give them these posts. We have got General Secretaries and you have got none. You must do something. When you say something, when you preach something, you try to practise also. Don't say anything for the sake of criticism. We believe in it and we shall follow it. I am sure that, by and large, all the Members will agree with.

Mr. Matto raised a particular point. The particular clause in the Bill is regarding obscenity and not regarding eve-teasing. We must make a difference between eve-teasing and obscenity. He is not right in saying that it exists at this stage.

Another suggestion has come that we should make a Bill for the whole country so that it can be implemented all over the country. It is a good suggestion. This is a Bill which has been passed by the Delhi Metropolitan Council and for the Union territory of Delhi, we have come here to get it approved by this august House and also by the Lok Sabha. But I accept the suggestion of the hon. Members. We shall write to the respective State Governments . It can be one of the models and some improvements can be made so that other Governments can also take note of it and implement it.

Sir, another aspect which has been brought to our notice during this dissussion is about the activity of certain individuals. I do not think this is the platform where I can ventilate issues concerning Punjab and other places. I do not like to resort to this method. They will take care. But I can assure this august House that we will see that this Bill is also implemented in a manner so that effective steps are taken against the people who are doing it. As I said, we shall take the suggestion of the hon. Members to educate students in educational institutions. There are some suggestions that karate and other training should be given. I think it is a good suggestion, because I come from a family where I have got four daughters, one grand daughter my wife and three maid-servants. I live in a place where there are nine ladies and myself. And my daughters also travel in buses. I know what the situation is. I fully agree with the lady Members when they say that the situation as it is in Delhi is not very good. I agree and share the agony of lady Members. But we have to take steps to see that it curtails, and I am sure that this Bill, when it becomes law, will not only eradicate but it will also be a deterrent, and I am sure the hon. Members will wholeheartedly support this Bill.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about telephone calls and obscene letters?

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: There is one amendment by Mr. Subramanian Swamy. Then I will reply about that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): The question is:

"That the Bill to prohibit eve-teasing in the Union territory of Delhi and to provide for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 (Offence of eve-teasing)

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I beg to move:

"That at page 1, line 11, *after* the words "any public place" the words "or on the telephone" be *inserted.*"

The question was proposed.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I would like to say a few words on this amendment. Sir, a part of eve-teasing in this electronic age has extended from direct eve-teasing to telephones also. And when tele-TV comes then things will be even worse. Therefore, like many developed countries we need to have a law by which obscene telephone calls should be considered as part of eve-teasing. Now, anybody, any working girl in Delhi, Bombay, Madras or any other city will tell you that they face invisible harassment from obscene calls on telephones. When there are such calls, the Government has the right to tap such calls. It is possible to locate the callers within three minutes. I have checked this out. You know. You will grant me my expertise in telephones—taping and other matters!

AN HON. MEMBER: In many fields.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I have verified that if the Exchange is alert in advance where there is a persistent caller and the conversation lasts three minutes, with hundred per cent accuracy you can identify from where the call is made. Therefore, I would like this particular clause to be amended to say:

"Whoever intending to annoy any woman, utters any word, makes any sound or gesture or exhibits any object or does any other act, in or near any public place or on the telephone, intending that such word or sound shall be heard or that such gesture or object shall be seen or that such act shall be noticed or felt, by such woman, commits the offence of eve-teasing."

I would like that at page 1, line 11, *after* the words "any public place" the words "or on the telephone" be *inserted*.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, recently Mr. Subramanian Swamy has become a telephone expert and that is proved from various of his activities. He is also very close to an electronic apparatus in the new party to which he belongs. I most humbly request him that this particular amendment which has been brought is not acceptable to me because of the reason that in the existing telecommunication system, if any particular person, whether individual or organisation, either in a public or in a private place, feels that he is being subjected to eve-teasing, the prescribed rule is already there. He can lodge a complaint to the Police. On the request of the Police, the Telecommunication Department can monitor provided that call is continuous If substantial proof is there that such an offence is being committed...

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: What is the punishment?

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: You can try with my wife and I will punish you accordingly. I allow you that.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Is it Rs. 100/-?

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: The rule is very clear. This offence will be charged and prosecuted as per the existing rules. You can see the exact rule in the Telecommunication Act. It is 427 about Illegal and Improper Use of Telephone. So, the punishment is there in the Telegraph Manual. Your idea is good. But unfortunately it is misplaced. The existing rules are already there. I appreciate your eagerness to see that eve-teasing on telephones is also stopped. That is already taken care of by the existing rules. Therefore, I request you to withdraw this amendment.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I have a word of reply. He has made an appeal to me. I would only say that there are already existing laws to deal with eve-teasing. Then why have they brought this special Bill to deal with eve-teasing? I have consulted my colleagues in the Janata Party and they all say that it should be pressed. So, I press my amendment. Sir, I would like it to be voted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): I will put the amendment to vote.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I would like a division. This is not an ordinary matter. Almost every Member who has talked to me has said that this is desirable.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA (Rajasthan): Sir, what is the objection? The Minister can bring his own amendment. I don't mind that. But what is the objection in including eve-teasing by telephone also as a form of eve-teasing? We will not be able to do anything. We are not able to do anything with direct eve-teasing. If you go to the Police, they will register a complaint. But they cannot do much. That is no reason for not including it. Nuisance telephone calls have become the order of the day. Telephone Departments in Bombay and Delhi are regularly receiving complaints under the Telegraph Act. What objection can you have in accepting it? I do not understand it.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am sorry. This is not acceptable to me. If they want to press for a Division, let them do so.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): Shall I count? Or do you want a Division?

[The Deputy Chairman in the Chair]

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: We want a division.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subramanian Swamy, in the morning also, you have asked for a division and we had all the drill and exercise. And if you...

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: In your defence, Madam, I have come and put this Amendment. All your friends will tell you this that this eve-teasing by telephone is becoming a malady. And therefore, you should instruct the Minister...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): How do you say...

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Because I have been talking to you on the telephone. But you only don't get teased. What can I do?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you give an assurance that you will not defy, then I can accept your defence.

Now, I put the Amendment by Mr. Subramanian Swamy to vote.

The question is:

"That at page 1, line 11, after the words "any public place" the words "or on the telephone" be inserted."

(*After a count*) Ayes—18; Noes—28.

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 (Short Title, Extent and commencement)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Clause 1. There is one Amendment by Shri Santosh Mohan Dev.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Madam, I beg to move:

"That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Thirty fifth" the word "Thirty-ninth" be *substituted.*"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Madam, I beg to move:

"That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure "1984" the figure "1988" be *substituted.*"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The question was proposed.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, I want to speak on the Bill in the third reading.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you not spoken on this Bill so far?

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: No, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. बोलिये ।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : हमारा सिर्फ एक निवेदन है कि जितने भी यह विधेयक बनते हैं, यह मूलतः अंग्रेजी में बनते हैं और उनका अनुवाद हिन्दी में होता है तो मेरा यह कहना है कि अंग्रेजी में विधेयक का जो नाम है उसका ठीक से अनुवाद नहीं किया गया है । मेरा ख्याल है कि उसमें कोई चीज छूट गई है । तो इस पर मंत्री जी विचार कर लेंगे । अंग्रेजी में इस विधेयक का नाम है "दिल्ली प्रोहिबिशन आफ ईव टीजिंग बिल–1984" लेकिन हिंदी में इसका जो अनुवाद किया गया है इसमें ईव का कोई अनुवाद नहीं किया गया है । हिंदी में कहा गया है कि "दिल्ली छेड़खानी प्रतिषेध विधेयक–1984", तो मेरा कहना यह है कि विधेयक का नाम ऐसा होना चाहिये जिसको पढ़ने से ही लोगों को जानकारी हो जाए । तो इसलिये मेरा

सुझाव है कि हिंदी का जो अनुवाद है उसको शुद्ध कर दिया जाए ।

उपसभापति : क्या होना चाहिये आपके ख्याल में ?

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : इसमें ईव की भी हिंदी हो, केवल छेड़खानी से ईव टीजिंग का मतलब नहीं निकलता है ।

उपसभापति : आप हिंदी बता रहे हैं, तो आप के ख्याल से क्या होना चाहिये (**व्यवधान**) आप मश्विरा दीजिये ताकि आइन्दा कोई ऐसी बात हो तो वह सोच लें (**व्यवधान**)

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : माननीय उपसभापति महोदया, यह जो कह रहे हैं, खासकर जो शब्द छेड़खानी है, मैं इसके बहुत खिलाफ हूं । यह बहुत ही नीच शब्द है, आप इसको बदलिए (**व्यवधान**)

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : इसी को बदल दीजिये (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभापति : आप बताइय इस विषय में कि क्या होना चाहिये (**व्यवधान**)

श्री विठ्ठलराव माधवराव जाधव : (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदया, छेड़छाड़ होना चाहिए, छेड़खानी की बजाए छेड़छाड़ होना चाहिये (**व्यवधान**)

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : इसका मतलब तो यह है की दिल्ली की छेड़खानी: (**व्यवधान**)

श्री विठ्ठलराव माधवराव जाधव : कोई उपसभापति महोदया, छेड़खानी का मतलब नहीं होता है (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभापति : अच्छा आप को सिर्फ इतना ही कहना था ?

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि नाम पढ़ने से ही उसका मतलब आ जाना चाहिये (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभापति : मालवीय जी का कहना है मंत्री जी कि जो हिन्दी का अनुवाद हुआ है, वह ठीक नहीं है (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Unfortunately I am not an expert in Hindi. As far as I am concerned, the Bill has been approved by the Law Ministry. They have got a Hindi translation unit. They have taken care of all this. At this stage it is not possible for me to accept the change because it has been passed by the Metropolitan Council and then it has come to us. A lot of formalities will have to be observed for changing it. I do not think it is acceptable.

उपसभापति : मेरा ख्याल है कि यह आइन्दा के लिए कह रहे है (**व्यवधान**) आइंदा के लिये आप हिन्दी के साथ छेड़खानी न करें ।

Now, I will put the motion.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Performance of the Indian Contingent in Seoul Olympics

श्री प्रमोद महाजन (गुजरात) : उपसभापति महोदया, भारतीय क्रीड़ा इतिहास के एक काले अध्याय की चर्चा हम इस चर्चा के माध्यम से कर रहे है ।

महोदया, सियोल ओलम्पिक से 88 करोड़ आबादी का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले खिलाड़ियों का दल स्वर्ण-पदक को तो छोड़ दीजिये कांस्य पदक को भी बिना दूर से छूए हुए वैरंग स्वदश लौट आया । 711 पदकों की इस प्रतियोगिता में हमें एक भी पदक नहीं मिला । इतना ही नहीं, कोई पदक थोड़े में गंवाने का दुख भी और उस दख का सुख भी हमें सियोल ओलम्पिक से प्राप्त नहीं हुआ । सुरीनाम जैसा गमनाम देश भी तैराकी का स्वर्ण-पदक ले गया । छोट-छोटे दश विश्व कीर्तिमान स्थापित कर गए और भारतवासी केवल अंतिम दौर में कौन सी महिला दौड़ेगी इसी पर विभिन्न अधिकारियों में होन वाली बहस की चर्चा करते रहे । सियोल ओ-